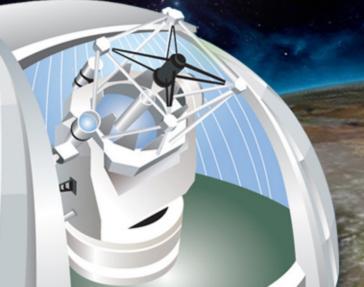


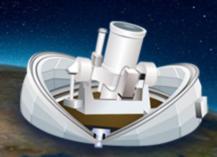
Report on Sejong Station

2011. 12. 07

National Geographic Information Institute (NGII)

Korea Astronomy & Space Science Institute(KASI)



















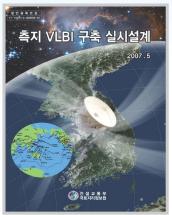
Bird's-eye view















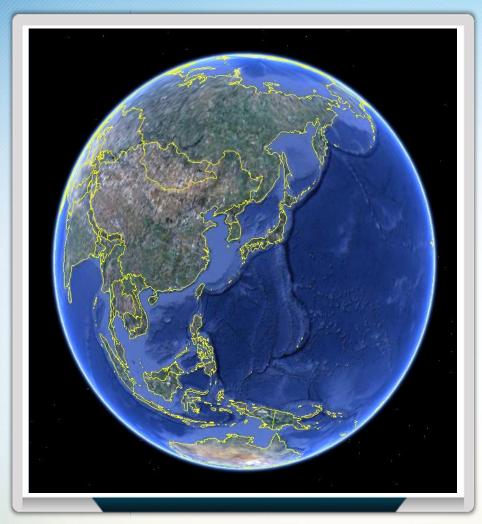
First geodetic VLBI obs. Korea - Japan Conceptual desi gn of KVG was fi xed

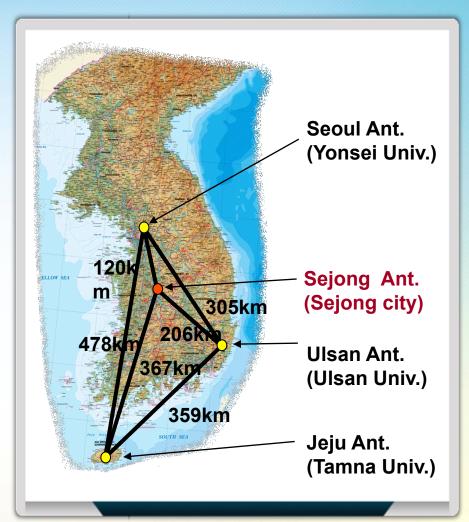
Antenna site was fixed

KVG system production, Building & Road constructions were started

KVG project will be finished

Antenna site

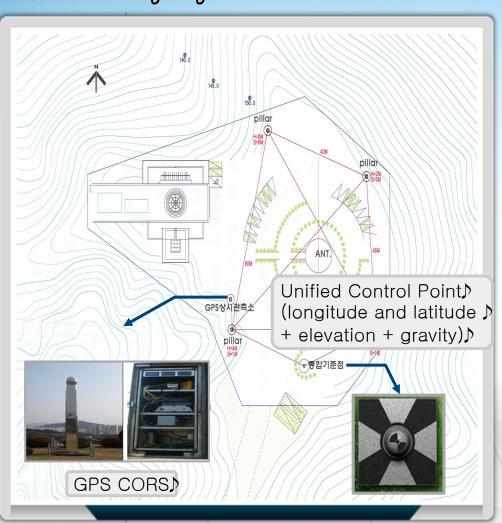


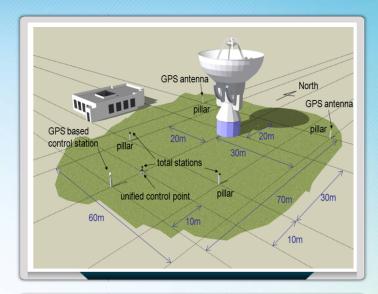


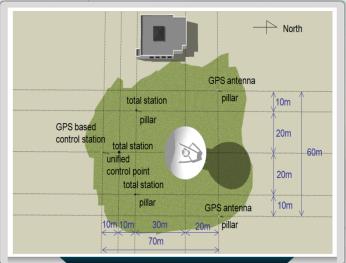
Antenna site



Observatory Layout







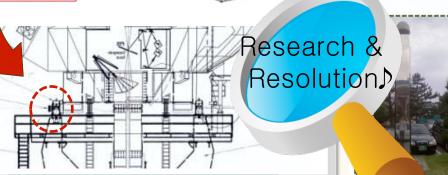


© Co-location



Relationship with VLBI results and national network

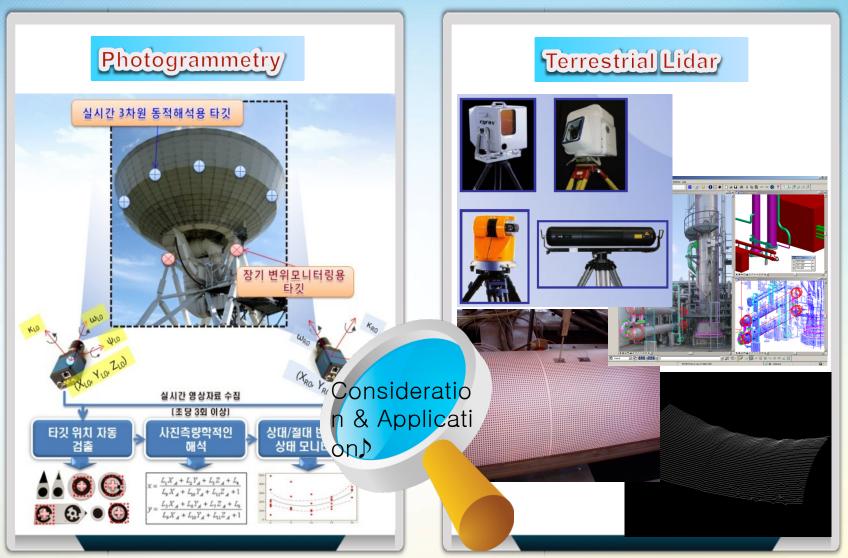
- 1) Determination of VLBI Antenna Reference Poin
- 2) Implementation of local tie with ARP, Pillar, UC P. CORS
- 3) Connection with CORS network (and UCP & Triangulation point network)



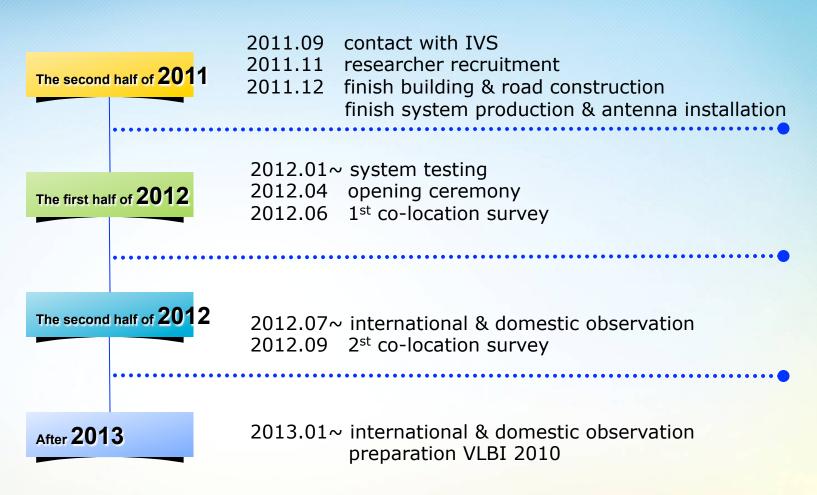




Deformation Check



Future Plan



Overview of ARGO Program



ARGO (Accurate Ranging system for Geodetic Observation)

Development Phase

2008 - 2014 (7years)



Final Goal

- One mobile system(40cm/10cm): ARGO-M
- One fixed system(1m): ARGO-F

Objectives

- Space geodesy research and GEOSS/GGOS contribution by laser ranging for satellites with LRA
- Precise obit determination(POD) through laser ranging measurement with mm level accuracy
- Contribution to international SLR societies and ILRS network participation

Development Strategies

- KASI and other governmental institutes in developing the ARGO-M system
 - KIMM (Korean Institute of Machinery & Materials): Tracking Mount
 - KRISS (Korea Research Institute of Standards and Science): Telescope Mirrors
- (Semi) Turnkey based system with SLR/LLR capability for ARGO-F
- Cooperates with foreign institutes in China, Austria, Swiss and other countries

Major Characteristics of ARGO-M



ARGO-M Structure (6 subsystems)

OPS(OPtics System), TMS(Tracking Mount System), OES(Opto-Electronic System), CDS(
 Container-Dome System), LAS(Laser System), AOS(ARGO-M Operation System)

Tracking Capability

Capable of tracking satellites between 300km and 25,000km altitude

• STSAT-2(300x1,500km), KOMPSAT-5, GPS, Galileo

- KHz laser ranging
- Daylight and night tracking

Ranging Accuracy

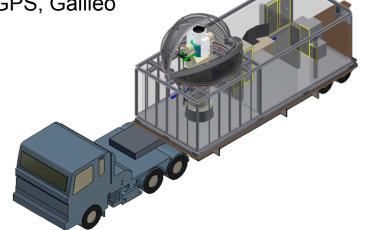
- Lageos : 10mm(SS), 5mm(NP)
- Ground Target: 3mm(SS), 1mm(NP)

Operational Functions

- Can be controlled from the remote site
- Automated scheduling, planning and orbit prediction capability
 - Automatic ranging based on schedule and aircraft detection(using radar)
 - Automated diagnostic warning to monitoring system

Etc

Container and central locking dome (move by using a trailer)

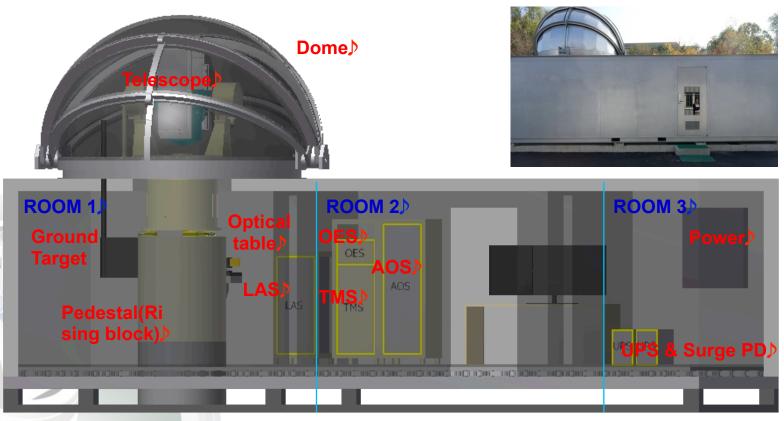


ARGO-M System Integration



ARGO-M Structure

- Room1(Laser room): TMS, LAS, optical table, ground target
- Room2(Operation room): OES, TMS, AOS devices
- Room3(Accessory room): Power distribution panel, UPS, Surge protection devices

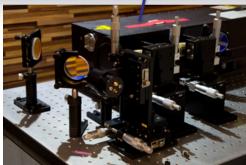


ARGO-M System Integration



















Milestone of ARGO-M Program



ARGO-M Design Review

- System Requirement Review : 2008.09
- System Design Review : 2009.05
- Preliminary Design Review : 2009.12
- Critical Design Review : 2011.03

ARGO-M System Integration

- Container for ARGO-M site installation : 2011.08.05
- Dome installation : 2011.09.22
- Telescope, tracking mount installation : 2011.10.05
 Present
- Tracking mount, dome, laser interface
- Alignment Telescope, coudé light path

ARGO-M System Test Operation

- test operation and solving problems (~ 2012.07)
- Relocate ARGO-M system to formal site (~ late 2012, under the selection of a site)
 - Official Operation for ILRS Societies (late 2012 ~)

